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CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—J. A. Greever.
Bergeant—G. L. McClintock.
Assessor—J. H. Lewis.
COUNCILMEN.
J. W. Chapman, James O'Keeffe, J. A. Greever, B. W. Stras, G. R. Surface.

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Presbyterian.—Rev. W. W. Ruff, Pastor.
Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening, except the first, when the pastor holds services in Bukey's Garden.

Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

Methodist.—Rev. P. Martin, Pastor.
Preaching on first and third Sunday in each month at 11 a. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

Baptist.—Rev. D. A. Glenn, Pastor.
Preaching the 1st and 3d Sunday in the morning and 2d and 4th Sunday in the evening. Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Friday evening.

Christians.—Rev. J. N. Harman, Pastor.
Preaching every Sabbath morning. Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge Circuit Court.—Hon. S. W. Williams, Wytheville, Va.

Circuit Court Sessions.—3d Monday in April; 4th Monday in August, 3d Monday in December.

Judge County Court.—Hon. J. H. Stuart, Tazewell, Va.

County Court.—Tuesday after the Third Monday.

Clerk Circuit Court.—H. Bane Harman, Tazewell, Va.

Clerk County Court.—T. E. George, Tazewell, Va.

Commonwealth's Attorney.—Jno. T. Barnes, Tazewell, Va.

Sheriff.—John W. Crockett, Tazewell, Va.

Treasurer.—R. K. Gillespie, Poundling Mill, Va.

Commissioner Revenue—Clear Fork District.—G. A. Sink, Bluestone, Va.

Commissioner Revenue—Jeffersonville District.—J. N. Johnson, Sayersville, Va.

Commissioner Revenue—Maiden Spring District.—S. H. Laird, Cedar Bluff, Va.

Supervisor, Clear Fork District: J. H. Greever, Bukey's Garden, Va.

Supervisor, Jeffersonville District: J. E. I. Peery, Tazewell, Va.

Supervisor, Maiden Spring District: W. L. G. Burk, Big Creek, Va.

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County Surveyor: Robert S. Williams, Poundling Mill, Va.

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Meets first Monday in each month. JAMES O'KEEFFE, E. C. W. T. WITTEN, Recorder.

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H. W. O'KEEFFE, H. P. W. T. WITTEN, Sec'y.

TAZEWELL LODGE, NO. 62, A. F. & A. M.

Meets the 3d Monday in each month.

Ed. L. WRIGHT, W. M. C. T. PEERY, Sec.

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NIGHT AIR.

It Contains Many Dangers to Human Health.

In summer, when the rays of the sun fall almost vertically upon the earth's surface, the gradual fall in the temperature at night comes as a welcome relief from the heat of the day.

During the rest of the year the sun's rays strike the earth more obliquely, and are sufficient to warm only a thin crust at the surface, which loses its heat rapidly after the sun has set, and the temperature of the air falls abruptly. Under these conditions night air may become a source of danger. The sudden change in temperature calls for extra protection for the body, and one should never think of setting out on a protracted journey without extra wraps.

Except in severe weather it is not necessary to care so much for the extremities, as the circulation of the blood is maintained in these parts by their constant motion. But the chest, as the seat of the bulk of the blood and the vitality of the body, should be protected from chill. The so-called chest-protectors are useful; but nothing is simpler than to habituate one's self to wearing woolen underclothing, suiting the weight to the season of the year. Wool is a poor conductor of heat, and when worn next the skin absorbs the perspiration and prevents too rapid loss of the body heat.

Moreover, when the temperature falls abruptly at night, the moisture present in the air is condensed, and falls to the ground in the form of dew. The dampness and chill form an additional source of danger against which it is necessary to guard, especially in the matter of footwear. Thicker shoes and warm, dry stockings should be worn.

The direct rays of the sun kill many of the microbes that are the specific causes of disease. Consequently night in the favorite time for the evil germs of disease to collect their forces and make their plan of attack against mankind. Powerless against the warm, bright rays of the sun, they succumb in the unequal contest; but at night, aided by the slight dampness, they rise from their hiding places, and are borne away by the constantly shifting currents of air upon their errands of sickness and death.

Though this may seem to be more or less fanciful, the study of the origin and life of the various germs of disease has proved that the idea embodies a truth, and that night air is favorable to their propagation.

Care in not exposing a body fatigued by the labors of day and protection against the sudden decrease in temperature and dampness are safeguards which we can easily take on going out into the night air.—Youth's Companion

AUTHOR AND CRITIC.

The Writer Was Not Worried Much Over the Terrible Roasting He Got.

The young author had his feet cocked up on a table and was enjoying a cigar when the book reviewer sauntered into the club.

"You seem wonderfully contented and at peace with the world for a man who has been roasted from one end of the country to the other," suggested the reviewer, a trifle put out to think that the hard whacks he had been giving had produced no appreciable effect.

"My boy," said the young author, contentedly, "those roasts don't worry me a little bit. All you have to do is to sit down and reason it out, and you'll find that I'm all right."

"They're the hottest roasts any writer has got this year," returned the reviewer.

"Of course they are," admitted the young author, "but can't you see they're not for me?"

"Not for you? Why, they refer to you by name."

"Very true; but, then, they fire right over my head. You should take time to reason, my boy; you should take time to reason. Just take your own review of my books as an illustration. You probably had an idea that you were roasting me, but you weren't."

"I wasn't?"

"Not a bit of it, my boy. You said, for instance, that there wasn't a good idea or a bright bit of writing in the whole book."

"That would be enough of a roast for most people," suggested the reviewer, sarcastically.

"It would be enough for me, if it hit me," replied the author, in an offensively patronizing manner, "but you didn't aim right. You handled your weapon like a novice. Why, in the very next paragraph you proved conclusively, according to your own statement, that the whole book was plagiarized from several of the best authors. You said there was hardly an original line in the whole story. Of course, that lets me off on the charge that it is stupid and lacking in ideas, and those old standard authors are the ones that have a klick coming!"

—Chicago Post.

Chilled Oysters.

Raw oysters very often precede the soup at dinner because the oyster is found in this season in perfection. Select small, sweet oysters. Open them on the deep shell and lay them on cracked ice for ten minutes before serving. If they are chilled too long or frozen the flavor is injured. Serve six on a plate, which must be ice cold. When the oysters are put on the plate place half a lemon in the center. It is a perfectly correct thing to serve oysters in their own shells in that case. Arrange them in soup plates in small fringed napkins over a bed of cracked ice and place the lemon in the center. The oysters are frequently placed on the table at the moment before the dinner is served.—Good Housekeeping.

Barriers to Education.

"You know Margaret wanted to get a man to instruct her in politics?"

"Yes; how did she come out?"

"Well, she got one and after she had listened to him five hours seven other men came along and told her that she was on the wrong side of the question."—Chicago Record.

SIGNS OF APPROACHING AGE.

How a Man Showed That He Was Growing Old Without Knowing It.

A man, apparently slightly past middle life, whose hair was tinged with gray and noticeably thin on top, sat near me at the theater. As the curtain rose for the first time a spectacle man of about the same age entered and occupied the vacant seat beside us. He looked at the other fixedly. The look was exchanged, and in a second each had the other cordially by the hand. The conversation told me that they had been schoolmates who had not met in many years.

"By Jove, Charles!" exclaimed the first, "it does me good to see you. You haven't changed much more than I have and I am not a day older than when we got our diplomas."

"I can't quite agree with you, Tom," answered the other, "but I don't feel very old yet. I see you still enjoy the theater, and expect you have kept up your literary taste for the last 30 years?"

"Thirty years!" repeated Tom. "How the years fly! Do you remember how they used to drag? Theater! Well, I do go now and then, but the plays and acting are not what they used to be. As to books, I still read them, but none of the modern trash. There hasn't been a good book written for a quarter of a century. The new ones give me the dyspepsia worse than what I eat. Do you remember the meals we had on the old Vermont farm? Those were happy days! Thirty years and more ago! Stranger; but I don't show a sign of age. I wonder where this confounded draught is coming from. I feel neuralgia on top of my head now."

"Tom, old boy," replied the other, "you are deceiving yourself, for you have shown marked signs of approaching age within three minutes. Your belief that theaters and actors have degenerated, that new books are below the standard, that childhood cooking was perfection and that time flies so very fast are all indications that you are on the downhill side of life. The slight draught that you say brings a tinge of neuralgia to the top of your head, where, I notice, the hair is rather thin, wouldn't have been thought of 30 years ago. Then here you are in the very front seats of a theater. No use denying the signs, Tom. We are getting along, and must admit what others plainly see."—N. Y. Herald.

DIET OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Articles Which Should Form the Daily Regimen.

Every successful farmer and every one who cares for young animals knows very well that the food given them during the first portion of their lives has much to do with building up healthy, hardy, strong constitutions for future usefulness, but until very recently few people have seemed to be aware that the diet of school children is one of the most important items for them to consider.

Boys are more easily fed than girls, their stamping and exercise generally giving them much better appetites; but even boys, when they are very studious, are apt to get a little run down and lose their digestive vitality. Then they neglect their food, and come home sometimes with the luncheon in their baskets, and in answer to inquiries, declare they were not hungry and positively could not eat anything.

When a child comes home with its midday luncheon in a basket, its physical condition needs looking after. It is often said that girls have an insatiable appetite for sweets, and that boys are much more easily satisfied. Perhaps this may be so in certain localities, but the average boy is likely to be quite as fond of sweet things as his sister. Many a youngster eats bread and butter when he prefers cake, because he has learned that he must eat or he cannot play. It is this feeling that keeps him in better condition than the girl in the same household. If the girl would take as much exercise in proportion, her appetite would be quite as good. However this may be, a great deal of pains ought to be taken to provide refreshingly, wholesome and dainty luncheons for school children. Fruit should always be included. There is scarcely a season of the year when one may not have apples, and these are of all fruits, the most healthful.

An excellent meal can be made out of sandwiches, apples and boiled eggs. Sardine sandwiches are very reliable and as sardines are not at all expensive they should be used. If the children like them, if milk is plenty, a bottle or can of it is an excellent addition to the midday diet for school children. Cookies, crackers and sweetmeats are to be used sparingly, and every effort should be made to encourage children in cultivating a taste for plain and simple food.—N. Y. Ledger.

Dainty Handkerchiefs.

A growing revival of old-fashioned needle work is noticeable to-day. Young women are laboriously hemstitching their own handkerchiefs just as if the day of machines had not arrived. This had grown into large proportions last winter, when the daintiest of wedding gifts was a dozen of these fine linen squares, hemstitched by hand, and a small initial letter worked in one corner. The newest fancy for young women's handkerchiefs is to hemstitch them, then put a full ruffle of narrow white, feasting around the edge. Some have a round of fine beading whipped on by hand, then a full edge of very narrow lace sewed on this. Many of the kerchiefs are cut round and then finished in this fashion. But this shape lends a little too much to an eddy to be generally popular. Fooling is so serviceable and cheap, the width required being only about three cents a yard. It has the added prestige of being exceedingly fashionable, having been much more than anything else as a trimming for this summer's gowns. Black fooling is appropriate for a mourning kerchief.—Chicago Chronicle.

A TREE TURNED TO IRON

Found a Curious Geological Specimen in a Sandstone Quarry.

While William Teas was retreating from a sandstone quarry on his farm, near Three Tuns, Montgomery county, Pa., he came across what he first thought was a rich vein of iron ore. The find was ten feet below the surface, surrounded by sand, and only a few inches above the solid rock. Further examination disclosed a cylindrical mass of ore from six to ten inches in diameter and about 15 feet long. It had the exact outlines of a tree in a horizontal position, though the roots and branches were missing.

Unfortunately, in taking the trunk from the crumbling sandstone, it was broken into many pieces.

Mr. Teas reported his discovery to Prof. Oscar C. S. Carter, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, who visited the quarry and found the mysterious mass was a ferruginized tree. The rough outside bark could be clearly distinguished, and on one place was observed a knot which was entirely converted into iron ore.

One fact that convinced Prof. Carter that the object was part of a tree was that some portions had not entirely lost their identity, but showed the woody texture. They were partially carbonized, the iron ore being a ferruginous material, which is found in some of the western states and there used for fuel. The main mass, however, had become brown hematite ore.

"The soil and rocks of the Teas quarry," Prof. Carter explained, "once contained enough iron to give them a distinct red color. As the rain water gradually drained through the soil it finally removed the iron in the form of a carbonate, and the color of the sandstone changed from red to light yellow."

It is well known that in a fragment of wood or charcoal, the pores in a chalybeate water the iron will be precipitated as a hydrate. Therefore when the water charged with iron came in contact with the tree, an interchange of particles took place, the woody matter being replaced with iron.

"The sandstone in which the tree was found was of the mesozoic age, but the outlines of the trunk were not perfect enough to determine its time. It might have been a modern tree blown down years ago and then covered by sand deposited by wind or water, as the trunk was found ten feet below the surface, and the coloring matter would come from the rocks beyond, carried by the rain. Then, too, the remains may be those of a fossil tree of great age."—N. Y. Herald.

BRIGHT LIGHT BLINDS THE COD.

Fish Kept in Aquariums Soon Lose the Sense of Sight.

Several large cod are kept in one of the tanks of the Amsterdam aquarium, necessarily near the surface, and therefore exposed to a strong light from above. Now, the cod, though not a "deep sea" fish, is not a surface swimmer and lives at depths where the light must be very much modified by passage through the water. It lives in what to us would be semidarkness. Every one of these cod exposed to the strong light is suffering from an extraordinary hypertrophy of the eye. The whole organ has become overgrown, and in the effort to adjust itself to the use of more light rays it had become overequipped and then useless. The cod, in fact, are blind.

The most interesting feature in this change is the extraordinary rapidity with which increased supply of light rays has overdeveloped the organ for its use. It has taken place, not by slow degrees, from individual to individual, but in a course of time to be measured by months and in every individual in the tank. If this example is a measure of the rapidity with which such changes take place among fish, the adaptation of these creatures which have migrated from the shallow waters of the deep seas, shown by the total loss of enormous development of their eyes and the growth of illuminating organs to light the abysses, may have been as rapid as it is marvelous.—London Spectator.

Didn't Bother Him.

"Is the house very quiet?" he asked, as he inspected the rooms that had been advertised for rent.

"No," said the landlady, wearily, "I can't truthfully say that it is. The four babies don't make so much noise, for they never all cry at once; and the three pianos one gets used to, and the yarrow is quiet sometimes; but the noise with the clarinet, and the boy that's learning to play the flute do make it noisier than I wish it was."

"That's all right," said the man, cheerfully, "live and let live is my motto. I'll take the room and move in to-morrow, and the little things you mention will never disturb me a particle. Good-by."

And it was not until he was moved in and was settled that they learned his occupation. He played the trombone in an orchestra.—Detroit Free Press.

Noah and Money.

The financial question has caused considerable research on the subject, remarked the cheerful idiot to his pastor the other day. "I suppose," he continued, "that you have made a study of the money of the Bible?"

"Oh, yes," replied the minister, bluntly. "I am familiar, to be sure, with the biblical coins."

"I infer that paper money was used at the time of the flood?" continued the idiot, spurring for a chance to make a home thrust.

"What has led you to this conclusion?" asked the pastor.

"Well, we read of where the dove brought the green back to Noah."—Washington Times.

—The American and European bells must have their teeth as white as pearls. The "pearls of the priest" stain their molars a deep black with the betel nut.

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A GAME PIE.

How to Prepare a Very Palatable Holiday Dish.

The most simple method is to make what is generally called a limble. To make the crust from the pie with the hands is a difficult task and can only be accomplished by skilled and experienced hands. Therefore the raised pie are usually made in a mold, and have the advantage of being more easily made than where the paste is raised with the hands. Make a stiff, short dough, into every pound of flour allow half a pound of butter, the yolks of two eggs and half a pint of water. Work it up very smoothly. Lutter a raised pie-mold and line with the paste. Previous to making the crust, bone the game—partridge, quail, woodcock, or whatever is to be used—and rub well with pounded mace, allspice, pepper and salt. Then spread over all a layer of fat, made by chopping two ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of parsley and the peel of half a lemon, mixed very fine; add a seasoning to taste of salt, cayenne and mace; bleed all thoroughly, then gather with six ounces of bread crumbs, beat two eggs, work these up with the other ingredients, and use as directed. Roll the fowl over the force-meat. Line the pie with force-meat; put in the game, packing it in well; wet the edges, put on a cover of paste, pinch the edges together; brush over with the beaten yolk of an egg, and bake in a moderate oven for four hours. In the meantime make a good strong gravy from the bones; pour it through a funnel into the hole at the top, and the pie is ready for use. If the pie is to be eaten cold the gravy must be considerably reduced before it is poured into the pie, as, when cold, it should form a firm jelly; hence it is wise to use a knuckle of veal in making the jelly. Should the pie acquire too much color in baking cover with a piece of brown paper, as the crust should not in the least degree be burned. Mushrooms, truffles or oysters may be added to enrich the flavor of these pies. These pies are more frequently served cold than hot. The cover is sometimes carefully removed, leaving the perfect edges, and the top garnished with bits of bright aspic and sprigs of fresh parsley, which gives an exceedingly pretty effect.—Ladies' Home Journal.